

annular contact patterns so as to surround the shaft 5. The annular contact patterns of the printed patterns 17a and 17b are identical to those of the printed patterns 16a and 16b. These annular contact patterns are contacted with one another so as to establish an electrical connection between them. In other words, the electric circuits 9 and 10 are connected via the annular contact patterns.

When the sub-body 2 is opened and closed, both of the annular printed patterns are continuously in slide contact with one another. Substantially no stress such as tension or compression acts on the printed patterns 16a, 16b, 17a and 17b, which prevents breaking and poor electrical connection. Further, when the sub-body 2 is assembled to the main body 1, the printed patterns 16a and 16b are connected to the printed patterns 17a and 17b via the annular contact patterns. Thus, the opening and closing mechanism has a simple structure, and can be assembled in a simplified manner. The reduction of components and simplified assembly work make the opening and closing mechanism less expensive.

Embodiment 8

An eighth embodiment features a pair of hinge units whose structure differs from those of the foregoing embodiments. As shown in FIGS. 11 and 12, a pair of hinge units 6a and 6b are positioned at opposite sides of the sub-body 2.

The right hinge unit 6a includes a cam 4a and an angle regulating leaf spring 3a. The cam 4a has a profile for determining opening and closing angles of the sub-body 2, and is held by the leaf spring 3a at portions for setting the opening and closing angles. Referring to FIG. 12, the cam 4a has a groove 19a around which a distribution cable 7 is wound, and a through-hole 18a. The through-hole 18a is formed in the cam 4a along the center axis thereof and used for passing the distribution cable 7 therethrough. The distribution cable 7 is connected at its one end to the electric circuit 9. At the other end, the distribution cable 7 enters into the through-hole 18a from an inner end of the cam 4a, comes out from the through-hole 18a, is wound around the groove 19a on the cam 4a, again enters into the through-hole 18a, passes through the through-hole 18a toward an outer end thereof, comes out of through-hole 18a via the outer end, and is connected to the electric circuit 10 of the sub-body 2. In this embodiment, the cam 4a also functions as the shaft 5a used in the first to seventh embodiments.

The left hinge unit 6b includes a cam 4b and an angle regulating leaf spring 3b, and is structured similarly to the right hinge unit 6a. The cam 4b has a groove 19b around which a distribution cable 8 is wound, and a through-hole 18b. The through-hole 18b is formed in the cam 4b along the center axis thereof and used for passing the distribution cable 8 therethrough. The distribution cable 8 is connected between the electric circuits 9 and 10 via the hinge unit 6b in a similar manner to the distribution cable 7 mentioned above.

In the eighth embodiment, the distribution cables 7 and 8 pass through the through-hole 18a and 18b in the cams 4a and 4b, and are wound in the grooves 19a and 19b on the cams 4a and 4b. Thus, the distribution cables 7 and 8 are stretched when the sub-body 2 is opened. Conversely, the distribution cables 7 and 8 are compressed when the sub-body 2 is closed. In other words, the distribution cables 7

and 8 are not twisted or untwisted when the sub-body 2 is opened or closed. This prevents the distribution cables 7 and 8 from breaking and poor electrical connection. The more loosely and the more times the distribution cables 7 and 8 are wound in the grooves 19a and 19b on the cams 4a and 4b, the less stress will be applied to the distribution cables 7 and 8, which is effective in protecting the cables 7 and 8 against breaking and poor electrical connection.

Further, a space for mounting electronic components or the like is available between the left and right hinge units 6a and 6b since the hinge units 6a and 6b are positioned near the left and right side edges of the sub-body 2.

The opening and closing mechanisms according to the invention are effective in preventing poor electrical connections between the bodies constituting the portable phone. Further, they can be efficiently assembled at a reduced cost.

What is claimed is:

1. An opening and closing mechanism for an electronic device, comprising:

a main body and a sub-body respectively including electric circuits;

a hinge unit for joining together one end of each of the main body and the sub-body, cam means, including a shaft, for setting opening and closing angles of said sub-body with respect to said main body, and an angle-regulating means for maintaining said cam means at a set angle;

a distribution cable for providing electrical connection between the electric circuit of the main body and the electric circuit of the sub-body, said distribution cable having an intermediate portion wound around said shaft; and

a conductive, stretchable cable connected between said distribution cable and at least one of said electric circuits.

2. The opening and closing mechanism according to claim 1, wherein the electronic device is a flip type portable telephone.

3. The opening and closing mechanism according to claim 2, wherein the electric circuit of the main body is a radio circuit of the portable telephone, and the electric circuit of the sub-body is a control circuit of the portable telephone.

4. An opening and closing mechanism for an electronic device as set forth in claim 1, wherein said conductive, stretchable cable is connected between said distribution cable and the electric circuit of said main body.

5. An opening and closing mechanism for an electronic device as set forth in claim 1, wherein said conductive, stretchable cable is connected between said distribution cable and the electric circuit of said sub-body.

6. An opening and closing mechanism for an electronic device as set forth in claim 1, wherein said conductive, stretchable cable is connected between said distribution cable and the electric circuits of said main body and said sub-body.

7. An opening and closing mechanism for an electronic device as set forth in claim 1, wherein said conductive, stretchable cable is helical.

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